

ANDREW CARNEGIE DIES OF PNEUMONIA AT HOME LENOX

End Comes to Philanthro-
pist Suddenly in His
84th Year.

CONSCIOUS TO THE END
Developed Cold Friday, but
Seemed in Little Danger
Till Sunday Night.

FUNERAL TO BE PRIVATE
Wife at Side, but Daughter,
Who Saw Him Saturday,
Arrives Too Late.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
LENOX, Mass., Aug. 11.—Andrew
Carnegie died this morning at 7:10
o'clock at Shadow Brook, his summer
home here, of bronchial pneumonia,
which began Friday with a cold.

His illness had caused concern
among his family, because war worry
had made inroads upon the constitu-
tional strength that had served him
during so many of his eighty-four
years, but it was not looked upon as
serious until a few hours before the
end.

Mrs. Carnegie was at the philan-
thropist's bedside when he died. The
effect was to unnerve her so that it
was not until afternoon that John
Payton, Mr. Carnegie's private secre-
tary, was able to give out the plans for
the funeral. The service will be held
at Shadow Brook and will be rigoro-
usly private because of Mrs. Carneg-
ie's health.

Mr. Carnegie's only child, Margaret
Miller, wife of Ensign Roswell Miller
of New York, was at her summer
home at Millbrook, N. Y., when the
ironmaster took the turn for the
worse. Millbrook is in Dutchess
county, across the New York State
line from Lenox. Mrs. Miller motored
in haste, but did not arrive at Shadow
Brook until after her father had died.

Left Him Saturday.
Mrs. Miller was at Shadow Brook as
late as Saturday at noon. At that time
the ironmaster was troubled by nothing
more serious than the cold that had
made itself noticeable the previous day.
After his daughter had left for her home
Mr. Carnegie spoke of having difficulty
in breathing, but he passed the afternoon
with Mrs. Carnegie among his flowers.

During Saturday night Mr. Carnegie
was attended by nurses, but his illness
did not appear to become more serious.
He breakfasted Sunday morning as
usual. He passed the day in his room.
Yesterday his condition became such
as to give concern. Dr. Bruce Padlock
was called from Pittsfield and remained
at Shadow Brook all night. Mr. Carnegie's
temperature was above normal and his
general condition was weakening. A
physician was sent from New York.

Mr. Carnegie had not been his former
self physically since 1917 when he had
the grip. Three years of the European
war had affected him more than most
men because of the money, time and
energy he had given to efforts to make
his outbreak impossible. Following his
recovery from grip he was constantly
attending to the money, time and
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Death Announced at 9 o'Clock.

Word of Mr. Carnegie's death was
sent out from the house two hours after
it occurred. Immediately the telephone
service began to experience high pres-
sure. Long distance calls succeeded the
earlier rush of business from neighbors.
The little Lenox telephone office took
up the burden of the telephone ex-
change after the first hour or two of
messages of inquiry and condolence
from all over the country were taken
from the office and sent to the
Lenox office by cable from abroad.

Mr. Carnegie bought Shadow Brook,
an estate of 900 acres, from Spencer P.
Shoemaker of New York and Havana in
1914. He went there for the first time
in May 1917, and passed the following
three summers there. The war had
made his yearly journey to Scotland for
business at Skibo Castle, Dunfermline,
impossible and his physicians had de-
cided that he had shown too much wil-
lingness to interrupt the seclusion they
thought necessary by seeing callers at
his fifth avenue home.

The flower gardens of Shadow Brook
have had his special interest. He pre-
ferred all kinds of flowers, but was particu-
larly fond of heliotrope, verbena and ger-

SHUBERTS SUE FOR \$500,000

First Indemnity Claim Is Filed
in Actors' War for Loss
of Shows.

INJUNCTION IS GRANTED
Ten Theatres Closed to Date
by Strike—Thirteen Re-
main Open.

The battle of Broadway yesterday
entered the legal phase, the Producing
Managers Association announcing that
it had started its threatened court ac-
tion. The Shuberts, it was stated,
sued in the United States District
Court here for an injunction and \$500-
000 damages against the Actors Equity
Association collectively and nearly 200
actors individually for being responsi-
ble for the withdrawal of the Winter
Garden show, "Monte Cristo, Jr.," and
the closing of the "Shubert Galleries of
1919" at the Forty-fourth Street Thea-
tre.

F. Ziegfeld, Jr., obtained a tempo-
rary injunction against Francis Wil-
son, president of the Equity, and other
leaders of the actors, together with
Eddie Cantor and other prominent
members of the "Ziegfeld Follies" com-
pany, restraining them from interfer-
ing with the production of this show
until the hearing of Mr. Ziegfeld's mo-
tion for a permanent injunction, which
comes up on Friday in the Supreme
Court.

Other managers whose productions
have been closed or impeded by the
strike held a meeting in the Hotel Astor
last night to lay plans for similar ac-
tions. These will be brought individually
by each of the managers for the thir-
teen attractions which at one time or
another have been held up by the strike.
A representative of the managers said
that the damages sought in these suits
amount to \$500,000. The most prominent
members would easily exceed \$500,000.

Winter Garden Keeps Open.

Though the Shuberts' action was
brought for the suspension of "Monte
Cristo, Jr.," the Winter Garden was not
closed last night. The current extravaganza
was withdrawn and a vaudeville
bill made up principally of performers
loaned by the Keith Circuit was substituted.
The "Shubert Galleries of 1919" was
withdrawn from the Forty-fourth
Street Theatre for at least two weeks.
"Listen Lester" reopened at the Knicker-
bocker Theatre last night with a
chaired cast, making the number of
theatres still running thirteen. "The
Red Dawn" ended its run last night, but
this was caused by its unfavorable re-
ception and not by the strike, so that
the number of theatres shut up by the
great walkout of talent is now ten.

The complaint of the Shuberts, which
is in the hands of Bainbridge Colby and
William Klein, their attorneys, alleges
a conspiracy to prevent "Monte Cristo,
Jr." from being produced. It charges
that the Shuberts, who are famous
movie stars like Douglas Fairbanks,
William S. Hart and Francis X.
Bushman, who have not been intimately
concerned with the strike. They are
sued simply as well known members of
the Actors' Equity Association.

English Actors Defendants.
For the same reason J. Forbes-Robert-
son, the distinguished English actor, who
has virtually retired from the stage,
and Cyril Maude, his well known com-
patriot, are named as defendants. One
of the defendants is the name of Fred Niblo,
whose dead wife was a sister of George
M. Cohan, a leader with his partner,
Sam Harris, in the fight being made by
the Producing Managers' Association for
support of the Shubert and Ziegfeld
suits.

One of the first steps announced in
the Shubert action, following the service
of the papers on the actors, which will
be undertaken to-day, will be the attach-
ment of bank accounts and property be-
longing to the actors. The intention made
known is "to compensate the managers
for the losses sustained as a result of the
breaking of contracts and the closing of
theatres."

"Of course, if Francis Wilson, pres-
ident of the Actors' Equity," the man-
agerial statement runs, "wishes to put
up a bond of \$500,000 to guarantee the
managers in the event of verdicts for
damages, the individual actors may be
able to retain control of their property
and their bank accounts pending trial of
the suits."

Follow Danbury Hat Case.

The managers stated that the com-
plaint, which is signed by Lee Shubert,
as vice-president of the Winter Garden
company, follows the precedent and gen-
eral lines of the Danbury hat case of
several years ago, when judgment was
awarded against the striking hat makers
and as members of a union for an
alleged conspiracy and for preventing
others from working. The result of that
action, which the present one parallels,
was to cause many of the individual
union members to lose their homes when
attachments were filed against them.

The court papers request a permanent
injunction severally against the members
of the Actors' Equity Association from
compelling any of the plaintiff's em-

ROMANIANS IN INVASION; DEFY COUNCIL AGAIN

Wilson Reported to Have
Modified Instructions for
Budapest's Evacuation.

CRISIS GROWS GRAVER
Anarchy Feared in Hunga-
rian Capital Should In-
vaders Leave.

BOLSHEVIK MENACE SEEN
President's Theories Encounter
Stern Facts, With Disas-
trous Complications.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Due presumably to
advice from the White House, a slight
modification has been made in the Ru-
manian attitude toward the Hungarians.
The Americans are not insisting
now that the Rumanians shall evacuate
Budapest immediately, although still
protesting against their acts there.
It was intimated to-day by members
of the mission that it might not be wise
to order the Rumanians out of the
city immediately if this meant turning
the city over to anarchy; yet un-
doubtedly the Rumanian occupation is
in defiance of the Council's wishes, as
determined by American and British
pressure. Nothing else can be con-
strued from the note published yester-
day, which, it must be remembered,
was preceded by another ordering the
Rumanians to arrest their advance be-
fore they reached the capital.

The Americans now express doubt
whether the Rumanians received the
latter note, though dispatches last
week from Vienna were to the effect
that the note had been delivered by the
Italian representatives and delib-
erately ignored by the Rumanians.

Rumanians in Temesvar.
Another development this morning
was the occupation by the Rumanians
of Temesvar, which they have been
claiming, but which was not given to
them. This act therefore appears to
be another defiance of the Council.

It would seem that the next two days
must clear up two important points:
First, whether the Rumanians really in-
tend to act independently of the Council
and redress their wrongs in their own
way, using the law of the Russian prob-
lem by recognizing Kolchak and govern-
ing to assist him. Actual recognition has
been held in abeyance by the United
States Government, but it has been made
clear that recognition was soon to be
forthcoming and that President Wilson's
plan was to assist Kolchak. Latest ad-
vices indicate that the Rumanians
longer be of assistance. Supplies sent
now would arrive too late and interven-
tion by the allied forces could not be had
for months at the earliest.

There has been much discussion as to
the effect which the despatch of a con-
siderable body of Japanese troops is
likely to have on the Russian prob-
lem, however, that the Tokyo Govern-
ment is understood to be adverse to
starting on any such enterprise. The ul-
timate collapse of Bolshevik power in
Russia is accepted as certain, but it is
regarded as very likely that several
years more of war with the Bolsheviks
will have to precede a definite solution
of the Russian problem.

The American troops in Siberia are not
involved in Kolchak's retreat.

LENINE TO RETIRE AS BOLSHEVIK HEAD

Seeks Understanding With
Moderate Opposition Party.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 11.—Premier
Lenine, it is rumored, intends to retire
from the head of the Bolshevik Govern-
ment, according to a despatch from Hel-
sinki quoting Russian reports.
Pending his actual withdrawal Premier
Lenine was reported to have instructed
Herr Kihlstrom, minister of foreign af-
fairs, to reach some understanding with
the Mensheviks, the moderate opposition
party.

Reports are reported to be raging
everywhere in Bolshevik controlled ter-
ritory. One hundred and fifty strike
leaders were said to have been executed.
The strikes, which have been becom-
ing more violent, are spreading in spite
of the Government's intervention.

Peasants are said to be refusing to
deliver grain to the cities, causing the
Government great embarrassment and
adding new difficulties to problems of
provisioning.

U-BOAT CREW, 'DEAD' 3 YEARS, RETURNS

Bremen's Men Cut Off From
World by British.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Aug. 11.—The *Voestische
Zeitung* says that the entire crew of the
German submarine *Bremse*, which dis-
appeared three years ago, has arrived
at Bremen.
Great Britain kept the men prisoners
and completely shut them off from the
world to keep the whereabouts of the
vessel a secret, the newspaper adds.

Italian Labor Will Convene.
ROME, Aug. 11.—The National Council
of the Italian Labor Federation will be-
gin a special meeting at Milan on Au-
gust 15 to discuss the situation created
by the various strike movements in Italy,
according to the *Avanti*. The meeting
will last three days.

France to End Wire Censorship.
PARIS, Aug. 11.—The Government con-
signment of telegraphic communications
will be lifted August 15, the *Temps* says
it understands.

London Soviet Plot Is Bared in Seized Papers

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Aug. 11.—Seditious
documents were seized by the
police to-day in a raid on Acton,
a western suburb of London.
The papers captured dealt with a
suggested seizure of arms and ammu-
nition from the military
stores by revolutionaries and the
establishment of a Soviet govern-
ment in London.
Important arrests are regarded
as probable in the course of the
week in connection with the
seizure. Other raids, it is said,
are contemplated by the authori-
ties.

RED GAINS DOOM KOLCHAK RULE

Sudden Victories Promise to
Make Bolshevik Masters
of Siberia.

JAPANESE HELP SOUGHT
Omsk Fall Seems Near and
Allies Cannot Assist De-
feated Admiral.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The situa-
tion in Siberia has taken a decided
turn for the worse. The Kolchak
forces have been obliged to give way
completely before greater superior
Bolshevik forces, and after a retreat
of about 200 miles it looks as if Omsk
would fall and the Bolshevik gain
practical control of Siberia.
There seems to be no immediate
remedy for the situation, although ad-
mittedly measures to break the Bol-
shevik power will have to be under-
taken systematically later on, and the
possibilities of Japan sending larger
forces to Siberia are already under
discussion.

The fact that Admiral Kolchak's
forces have not numbered more than
100,000 men, with the delay in getting
munitions and supplies to him, have
proved a handicap which the anti-Bol-
shevik forces have not been able to
cope with. Many of Kolchak's sol-
diers were recruits, and they have had
to meet Bolshevik veterans reinforced
by former German and Austrian pris-
oners who have joined forces with the
Bolsheviks.

The fall of Kolchak from power will
make speedy aid to President Wilson's
hopes of coping with the Russian prob-
lem by recognizing Kolchak and govern-
ing to assist him. Actual recognition has
been held in abeyance by the United
States Government, but it has been made
clear that recognition was soon to be
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The American troops in Siberia are not
involved in Kolchak's retreat.

BLISS PROTEST OVER SHANTING DENIES SENATE

President Pleads Its Confi-
dential Character in Reply
to Formal Demand.

OTHER DATA LACKING
Sends Foreign Relations
Committee Discarded
League Draft.

HAS NO NOTES ON DEBATE
Chairman Lodge Expresses
View That No More Infor-
mation Will Be Had.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The original
American draft of the League of Na-
tions covenant, promised to the Sen-
ate last March and since then missing,
made its appearance to-day—five
months late—and was transmitted to
the Senate by President Wilson.

At the same time the President sent
two communications, one to Chairman
Lodge (Mass.) of the Foreign Rela-
tions Committee, the other to the Sen-
ate. The letter to Senator Lodge as-
serted it was impossible to furnish the
draft and forms considered by the
Peace Conference, except the Ameri-
can plan finally unearthed to-day. Mr.
Wilson pleaded that there was not a
complete file of these papers on this
side of the Atlantic, and said no steno-
graphic reports were taken of the de-
bates on the League of Nations, while
the memoranda taken were "confiden-
tial," he explained.

The communication to the Senate
from the President denied knowledge
of any German-Japanese treaty and
refused the Senate the protests of the
American peace delegates concerning
Shantung. Mr. Wilson also denied
that Japan had sought to intimidate
the Chinese peace delegation and said
he had no memoranda bearing on such
a situation.

Origin of Article X.
Two highly significant facts were
disclosed by the Senate from the Ameri-
can draft of the league covenant which
was injected in favor of the Smuts plan.
These are:

First, that the first article is al-
most identical with the now famous
Article X of the draft adopted at
Versailles, to which there has been
such bitter opposition among the
Senate's critics of the league. It is
accepted as showing that the Presi-
dent himself was the author of
Article X. The text of the corre-
sponding article in the American
draft was:

"The contracting parties undertake
to respect and protect, as against ex-
ternal aggression, the political integ-
rity of all States members of the league."
Second, the American plan is found
to contain no reference to the Monroe
Doctrine whatever. Apparently the
international covenant here entered
into was not in the first draft,
and was only included because there
was such a determined demand in
this country for a specific main-
tenance of the Doctrine.

Freedom of Seas Clause.
Article VIII of the American draft
represented an effort to protect recog-
nition of the familiar Wilson doctrine of
the "freedom of the seas." It provided
for a codification of the law of the seas
by international convention, after which
the league may "close the seas in whole
or in part against a particular Power or
Powers for the purpose of enforcing the
international covenant here entered into."
Nothing at all corresponding to
this appears in the draft adopted at Ver-
sailles, for the reason, it has been re-
ported, and believed, that Great Britain
would not permit.

Article I of the American draft pro-
vides organization of a body of dele-
gates consisting of the diplomatic repre-
sentatives of the nations at the seat of
the league, and the foreign Minister of
the country where the seat of the league
is located; this foreign Minister to be
chairman of the body of delegates.
Article II provides an executive coun-
cil of the representatives of the great
Powers and representatives drawn an-
nually in rotation from two other coun-
tries, one of the second rate Powers, and
one of the other of all others. Three votes in
the council would operate as a veto. Reso-
lutions or actions by the executive coun-
cil of body of delegates will act as
recommendations to the several Govern-
ments represented in the league.

Article III guarantees political inde-
pendence and existing territorial integ-
rity of member States.
Article IV is almost precisely the dis-
armament provision of the covenant as
finally adopted.
Article V deals with arbitration. The
parties agree they will not resort to
force without first submitting the dis-
pute to the executive council for arbitra-
tion or inquiry.
Article VI provides that any con-
tracting Power breaking its covenants
under Article V shall be deemed to have
committed an act of war against all
league members, which forthwith shall
impose economic and financial boycott.
The executive council would be empow-
ered to recommend the military and
naval forces to be contributed by each
member to wage war against a recal-
citrant member.
Article VII reads: "If any contract-
ing Power shall be found by the league
to have declared war or to have begun
hostilities or to have taken any hostile
steps short of war against another con-
tracting Power before submitting the dis-
pute involved to arbitrators or consid-
eration by the executive council as
herein provided, or to have declared war

MEAT INSPECTORS CALLED ON TO FIND FORD HOARDS; LICENSING BILL OFFERED

Agents of Department of
Agriculture Join in Search
for Profiteers.

SENATE TO ACT SOON
Suggestion for Regulation
of Cold Storage Hits Con-
stitutional Snag.

ARMY TO SELL CLOTHING
Government Abandons Its
Idea of Revival of the Food
Administration.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Develop-
ments in the cost of living situation
to-day were:

Inspectors of packing houses
throughout the nation were called
on to add Federal attorneys in their
efforts to uncover food hoarders.
The Administration definitely
abandoned the idea of rearing
again the whole structure of the
United States Food Administration
to deal with the situation.

The Secretary of War announced
that surplus stocks of army cloth-
ing and cloth would be put on the
market as well as food.
Chairman Cummins (Ia.) of the
Senate Interstate Commerce Com-
mittee is considering a subcommittee
of five to begin consideration of the
President's recommendations of last
week.

Senator Kellogg (Minn.) intro-
duced a bill providing for Federal
licensing of corporations engaged in
grain business.

The plan for regulation of
cold storage warehouses hit a snag
in the House Interstate Commerce
Committee through the argument
that it would be adjudged uncon-
stitutional by the courts.

Asked to Aid Investigation.
Attorney-General Palmer announced
that he had requested the Secretary of
Agriculture to instruct all meat in-
spectors stationed in slaughtering
plants doing an interstate busi-
ness to furnish United States Attorneys
all information in their possession as to
food hoarding, profiteering and other
violations of food control or anti-trust
laws. The meat inspectors are not to
be asked to volunteer any information,
but to tell what they know when re-
quested by the attorney.

Widespread response has been re-
ceived by the Department of Justice to
the call to former Federal administra-
tors of other local officers of food ad-
ministration to cooperate in enforcing
the food law. They will work with
special agents of the Department of
Justice and the various United States At-
torneys in their possession as to
food hoarding, profiteering and other
violations of food control or anti-trust
laws. The meat inspectors are not to
be asked to volunteer any information,
but to tell what they know when re-
quested by the attorney.

BRITISH FOOD BILL
ACCEPTED, 251 TO 8

Passes Second Reading in
Commons Despite Attacks.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Aug. 11.—The House of Com-
mons passed to-night the second
reading of the Government bill, providing
for prosecution and penalties for persons
guilty of profiteering. The vote was
251 to 8.

The bill was subjected to severe criti-
cism, mainly on the ground that it had
been hastily considered and would fall
members of the real offenders. There is
little doubt, however, that the repre-
sentative of Sir Auckland Geddes, minister
for national service and reconstruction,
of the bill had effect the bill would have
been passed. The bill would have
profiteering and on its discouragement
of exports and encouragement of im-
ports made a strong appeal to the
House, now under the spell of the grave
warning of J. Austen Chamberlain, Chan-
cellor of the Exchequer, on the condi-
tion of the nation's finance.

This feeling, together with the Labor
party amendment that it would amend
the bill in committee, was largely re-
sponsible for the fact that only eight
members voted in favor of a motion by
Kennedy Jones to reject the bill. Mr.
Jones objected that the bill would fail
to achieve anything, but would embar-
rass and hamper trading. Other mem-
bers accused the Government of itself
of profiteering in butter and cheese.
John Robert Clynes, former
Food Controller, urged the Government
to withdraw the bill and produce some-
thing better. He contended that under
this measure the big offenders at the
top would escape.

Sir Auckland Geddes, in moving the
second reading of the bill, related the
story of a North England manufacturer
who told Sir Auckland: "I am perfectly
satisfied with the profits I am making."
He added that although he had re-
duced prices below those of his com-
petitors he had made \$1,000,000 profit.
Sir Auckland said that shoes which
sold at wholesale at from \$7.50 to \$8.25
retailed, even in the unfashionable dis-
tricts, at from \$12.50 to \$15.

"Wasn't the trouble then that an elec-
tion was pending?"
"There is an election pending now,"
replied Sir Auckland.

"There is one next year. But if the
I don't believe in letting them hold it
up again. I, for one, will not stand for
another holdup."

Senator Walsh (Mon.) said when
the Adamson law was passed Congress
had failed to consider the proper board
to consider the justice of the demands.
Congressional Error Bared.

Senator Nelson declared that a board
of arbitration was then in existence and
that it should have acted.
"Congress should have enacted a law
then," the Senator continued, "requiring
the labor men to arbitrate. It is not too
late now for such a law. Compulsory
arbitration is the only relief."
"If organized labor is going to back
up this demand to socialize the indus-
tries of the country," Senator Myers
continued, "it will find that many of its
friends who in the past have supported
its reasonable demands will turn
against it."

Senator Myers said that he regarded it
as a mistake to have a board of arbi-
tration.

Admiral Halsey and Col. Grigg of
the Prince's staff came to St. John's by
motor from Topsail, a distance of twelve
miles, to discuss with the Governor the
details of the programme prepared for
the reception of the royal visitor to-
morrow. Streets, public buildings and
residences have been decorated for the
celebration.

Reduction of the high cost of living
through one of the means suggested by
President Wilson will be put
on the market by the War Department,
as this huge surplus of earnings for the
charges of projection fired by heavy
artillery is no longer of use to the
Government. This material, by being
put through a simple process, becomes
a silk of excellent quality and high
textile strength. Vice-president Mar-
shall and several cabinet officers have
ordered carriage cloth suits. In ap-
pearance they are not unlike silk taff
suits. They can be made up in
various colors.

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suits. They can be made up in
various colors.

Continued on Seventh Page.

CONSUMERS CUT PRICES IN PARIS

League Forces Average Reduc-
tion of 20 Per Cent. in
Food Costs.

MOVEMENT IS SPREADING
Speedy Reductions Made When
Retailers Face Facts of
Initial Charges.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Aug. 11.—Success of the Con-
sumers League movement, organized
in the Montmartre district and spread-
ing throughout the city now, was indi-
cated by an average reduction of 20
per cent. on provisions sold in the
market places yesterday. The spread
of the movement, it was announced
to-day, has resulted in a decision to
try to establish a central organization
to coordinate the various leagues and
to systematize the price supervision
over markets unofficially exercised by
the league representatives.

The Consumers League representa-
tives, profiting by their experience,
brought into play yesterday's in-
spections of markets a knowledge of
wholesale prices. These costs were
made the basis of demands upon various
retailers to lower their prices and re-
sulted in reductions that frequently
amounted to 50 per cent. One retailer
offering heads of cauliflower at 3.25
francs each, after listening to the
league's inspectors, decided to sell them
at one franc each.

Some of the heaviest reductions were
made on fish and vegetables, although
the prices of butter and eggs also were
lowered.
The various leagues, like the Mont-
martre organization, are confining their
work to orderly methods and rely upon
moral suasion to get results. Delegates
of the leagues, when they find mar-
kets overcharging, insist on immediate
reductions. Those who refuse to
establish reasonable prices are de-
nounced to the police. Merchants at the
markets covered by the leagues are told
how much the provisions cost and any
excessive profit is made the object of
prompt protest.

Occasionally disorderly elements have